

The Times-Dispatch.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

The Trade Outlook.

In an interview published in Sunday's Times-Dispatch with Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, some interesting facts and figures concerning the foreign trade of the United States were brought out. Mr. Cortelyou declared that our foreign trade was in a very satisfactory condition and pointed out that we exported more goods last year than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Our exports to Europe were one hundred million dollars greater than in 1902, and sixty per cent. of those of a decade ago. We have increased our exports to different countries of North America eighty per cent., and in South America we sold last year thirty-five per cent. more goods than we did the year before. To Asia and Oceania, our exports have trebled in the last ten years, and to Africa they have become five times as great.

It is particularly gratifying that our trade with South America is increasing. That is a field of exploitation which we have too long neglected. The South Americans have been trading largely with the countries of Europe, and it has developed that time and again goods of American manufacture were used by the Europeans under their own label in supplying their South American customers. One trouble is that we have not taken the trouble to find out the exact trade conditions in South America and to manufacture goods to suit. It is probable, however, that our relations with South America will be more intimate, and that our trade will grow enormously after the Panama Canal has been constructed.

It is also worthy of note that our trade with Asia has trebled within the past ten years. This means that the war in the far East is a matter of considerable interest to the United States.

Mr. Cortelyou also spoke of the large increase in imports; but when asked if this was not against us, he replied in the negative. "It shows," said he, "that the country is prosperous and that business is good." About one-half of the total imports consist of manufacturers' materials, and a large balance is composed of food stuffs and articles which we do not produce at home. Trade must be two-sided and reciprocal. We cannot in reason hope to sell everything to the foreigners and purchase nothing from them. Trade is normal and healthy when we buy from those to whom we sell. Our import trade should keep pace with our export trade, and each should expand as the other expands.

Mr. Cortelyou is right in saying that the foreign trade is quite satisfactory, and that means everything at this time to the United States. There is some depression in trade at home, but so long as we have a flourishing foreign trade, most of our industrial enterprises will be kept busy and we shall be spared such a period of depression as that which occurred ten years ago.

The Pay of Teachers.

The statement is given out that the average yearly salary of the 480,000 teachers in the public schools of the United States is about \$236, the average salary of men teachers being less than \$22, and of women teachers less than \$20. This is about half the pay of a Chicago carpenter.

It was recently ascertained in the State of Colorado that out of thirty-two occupations, the only ones which received less than teachers were clerks, waiters, gravel rovers and laborers. But the average salary of a Colorado teacher was then \$193.20, which is nearly double the average for the United States. In Colorado barbers receive \$104.25 a year, bricklayers \$69, and locomotive engineers \$154 and so on.

We suppose that the same proportion exists in practically all the States of the Union. It is certain that teachers receive less pay, considering the importance and dignity of their work, than workers in any other department of life.

At first blush, this seems like a disgrace to civilization. The idea of paying the man who builds your house twice as much as you pay the woman who builds the character of your child seems like a wicked travesty. But there is something to be said on the other side.

The bricklayer works from eight to ten hours a day, six days in the week and all the year round, while a teacher in the public schools works from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, five days in the week, and from four to eight and nine months a year. It would appear from this that the average teacher does not work during any year half as long as the average bricklayer.

There is one of the greatest defects in our system of public education. It is not through the choice of the teachers that they have so much holiday, but

through the rules of the system. In the city of Richmond we have several large and expensive school buildings, with every equipment necessary to heat and light them and keep them in working order. We have also a full corps of officers and teachers and janitors. We could just as easily keep our schools going twelve months in the year and six days in the week. But in point of fact, these buildings are open and the officers and teachers are employed about thirty hours a week for eight and a half months in the year. It is needless to say that no industrial enterprise in the city would begin to pay expenses if operated under these conditions.

There ought to be some way of keeping the schools going longer, some way of employing teachers for a full year, and some way of utilizing these public school buildings to their full capacity. Mr. Rockefeller, with his business sagacity, founded the Chicago University upon this plan. He said that it was false economy to close up an educational institution several months during the year, and so he arranged for continuous work in the Chicago University. If the teachers in the schools of Virginia could be employed as other workers are employed, say eight hours a day for six days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year, they would, even at the same rate, receive fairly good pay for their services.

The Presidency.

With Mr. Gorman out of the race for the presidential nomination—as he seems to be—the prominent candidates (or aspirants) left are Judge Parker and Mr. Olney. Mr. Hearst is "also mentioned." David B. Hill's following in New York is in favor of Parker. Not so the Tammany Hall people. They are pronounced in favor of an "unrestricted" delegation. Some suppose they have a mind to propose Mayor McClellan.

When in his recent letter, Mr. Cleveland advised the Democratic party to choose the best candidate it could find without respect to his place of residence, it is supposed by some that he had Mr. Olney in view.

Mr. Olney lives in Massachusetts, whilst Judge Parker's place of residence is New York State. While both of these gentlemen are widely known and have many admirers and supporters, neither has an "organization." On the other hand, the Hearst boomers are engaged in forming clubs in many sections of the country.

As for Mr. Hearst, he must clear his skirts of the charges that have been brought against his personal character before his "boom" can be seriously considered. No grossly immoral man can be elected President of the United States and it would be suicide for any political party to nominate such a man.

Scientific Fire-Fighting.

The Christian Scientists of Baltimore have made it known that they met during the recent fire in that city to stop the conflagration by means of "mental protest," and that instead of throwing water, they threw thought on the fire, thus saving property and preventing loss of life.

It is not definitely stated by the Christian Scientists how much property and how many lives they saved by throwing thought instead of water upon the flames, and, therefore, one cannot draw definite scientific conclusions. But Baltimore city has not yet determined to abolish its fire department and substitute streams of thought for streams of water.

Wanted—An Explanation.

The children complain that it is now "against the rules" for them to enjoy the fun of skating on rollers around the City Hall. We should like to know why. It is a splendid place for such sport, and on the face of it we cannot understand why the prohibitory rule has been made.

Richmond makes scant provision for the recreation of her children, and they are not to be prohibited from skating on the pavements simply because the noise may disturb the repose of some nervous official.

Why and wherefore? Give us the explanation at once, or abolish the rule and say no more about it.

Annexation.

Senator Anderson is to be congratulated on getting through his annexation bill. It is a good measure, and a practical solution of a very difficult problem. Now that the bill has been passed Richmond should take steps at once to bring into the corporate limits the thickly settled districts just beyond her borders. It is in the interest of both sides that such property be taken in at the earliest possible moment.

Congressman John H. Bankhead, of the Sixth Alabama District, has opened war upon his competitor for the nomination, Richmond Pearson Hobson, "the hero of the Merrimac." The latter has formally declared himself a candidate to succeed Mr. Bankhead, and has been making divers charges against his rival. Now, Mr. Bankhead comes forward and demands to be heard. One of the things Hobson is said to have been boasting of is that he designed all the battleships, but Bankhead has discovered that at no time in his career in the navy was Hobson employed in designing ships of any type.

Hobson has seen some pretty lively times in the naval service, but he will find out that in a close political campaign that is not smooth sailing. It is understood that Bankhead will ask to divide time with Hobson in several of the appointments the latter has made.

A man named Dan Cushing, who was kidnapped by bandits in Texas a few days ago, was able to secure his release by giving the Masonic signal of distress. Cushing is a civil engineer. He was held for a \$1000 ransom. He was captured at a station on the Southern Pacific, near Devil's River, where he had charge of a water tank. On a chance, he gave the distress signal of the Masonic fraternity and was immediately released by his captors. On attempting to find his way back home from the place where he was liberated, he became be-

wildered and nearly lost his life in crossing a stream.

A renegade army officer is believed to be at the head of the bandits.

The Clifton Barge Review and the Charlottesville Progress are urging their readers to abandon the custom of publishing cards of thanks "in case of sickness, death and other misfortunes." At the risk of a scold from the advertising department of The Times-Dispatch, we join in this timely protest, just adding our protest also against the obituary poem. But if the obituary poem must continue to have its inning, by all means let us retire!

"Dearest Willie, thou hast left us, We thy loss most deeply mourn."

Surely that poem has done duty upon funeral occasions long enough and is entitled to be retired on a pension.

It is estimated that 300,000 cases of canned goods were destroyed in the Baltimore fire, and it is now a question how the authorities will be able to rid the city of all that decaying matter before the weather gets warm. Most of it is buried beneath broken walls and charred timbers, and cannot be easily reached until the property owners set about rebuilding their stores and warehouses. However, the health officers will "try" to have most of this refuse matter removed by the month of June.

The pay of a Japanese soldier is "about sixty-seven cents a month." Evidently he is not fighting for the money that is "in it." And yet he is receiving about as much as the Confederate soldier did in the last years of the war, when Confederate money had been enormously depreciated below the gold standard. The probability, however, is that the Japanese soldier is not fighting for the money, but for a commission from China for this latter way. Russia applied herself diplomatically for years without success to employ her troops in the construction of hostilities between Japan and China.

Japan had awakened, chiefly through the instrumentality of the United States, and with awakening had come ambition. The new Japan felt that she needed an outlet for her commercial and political activities. A foothold upon the mainland being denied her, she turned her eyes to the Kingdom of Korea, and having thoroughly reorganized army and navy alike upon Western standards, she began to employ her troops in the construction of hostilities between Japan and China.

Compelled to relinquish a foothold won upon the mainland by force of arms, Japan turned her eyes to the Kingdom of Korea, and having thoroughly reorganized army and navy alike upon Western standards, she began to employ her troops in the construction of hostilities between Japan and China.

Not only did Russia thwart Japan, but she also thwarted China. She refused to permit the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria, obtaining also the right to employ her troops in the construction and protection of the railway.

Yet a step and Port Arthur was acquired by Russia. The Russian fleet, project of a harbor by the sea, Japan, forced to retreat, has seen Russia steadily step by step advancing. Small wonder that the Russian fleet is so powerful. A powerful fleet was here for waging war.

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Violets!
Violets!

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CARNATIONS,
ROSES, &c.

Largest Stock in City.

W. A. Hammond,
107 E. Broad St.

and in later years the Persian Gulf, only in each instance to abandon temporarily the tentative effort rather than incur the hostility of England or concerted powers.

The subsequent development of her Siberian territory, culminating in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, has even mind this necessary outlet to the sea. Her own harbor of Vladivostok could not suffice, being both inaccessible and ice-bound for much of each year.

To reach, moreover, even this point would require a wide detour to the north, or a route across the continent. To the north, a permission from China for this latter way. Russia applied herself diplomatically for years without success to employ her troops in the construction of hostilities between Japan and China.

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SMALLPOX
A MENACE

The Health Board of Chesterfield
Profit by Past Experience.

THE MATOAGO QUARANTINE

Compulsory Vaccination Ordered for District—Judge Hancock's Will Probated.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHESTERFIELD, VA., March 7.—The health board of Chesterfield county and the board of supervisors to-day held a joint session here to consider plans for stopping the disease of smallpox, which it is feared will become epidemic in Matoaga District. The smallpox epidemic heretofore in this county have cost so much and been such a menace to general public business in the districts affected that the county officials have been prompt in this case to consider and adopt plans for the confinement of the disease within its present limits, and its extermination as soon as they can accomplish it.

A good many of the residents of Matoaga District have been skeptical as to the smallpox alarm, and have been of opinion that this cases reported in Matoaga, which has a history of smallpox in the same locality, but Dr. J. G. Loving, chairman of the board of health, and Drs. Jones and Martin, of Petersburg, who attended the meeting to-day, were firm in pronouncing the epidemic genuine and the threat of smallpox in the county a serious one, and recommending strenuous efforts for ridding the county of the plague.

HOME QUARANTINE.—The board decided after deliberation that it would be cheaper and more advantageous to quarantine the cases existing at their present places of abode, instead of establishing a quarantine station, which would cost a major \$100,000. A certain district, and to-day boundaries were established within which all residents must be immediately vaccinated unless they have already been vaccinated within a reasonable period.

The colored schools were suspended, and those will not be allowed to resume work until all the children who attend shall have been vaccinated and so far as possible rendered immune.

The regular meeting of the board of supervisors will be held on the fourth Monday in this month.

JUDGE HANCOCK'S WILL.—The will of the late Judge Beverly A. Hancock was admitted to probate Friday before the clerk of the Circuit Court, it being a holographic will, executed in January, 1897. Mrs. Mary S. Hancock, widow of the deceased judge, who is the principal beneficiary under the will, qualified as executrix, giving bond without surety for \$50,000, and less some \$100,000 as executor.

The will of Mr. Daniel Billey, who recently died in this county, and who was one of its most esteemed citizens, was also probated before the Circuit Court clerk. His estate was estimated at about \$100,000. Messrs. George B. and Joseph W. Billey, sons of the deceased, qualified as executors under the will.

The will of Mrs. Caroline Robinson, of Matoaga District, was probated in the clerk's office on last Wednesday.

The people seem to find probating wills and qualifying as personal representatives can be more conveniently done, and with less embarrassment to families, before the clerk of the Circuit Court, than before the judge in open court, as under the old regime was required.

SONS OF SOBRIETY.

Mica Mines in Spotsylvania to be Operated.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 7.—Stoneval Lodge, Sons of Sobriety, celebrated its anniversary yesterday by holding a social gathering at the Methodist Church, delivered by Rev. James P. Stump, of Alexandria, in which the body. To-night the lodge and its guests enjoyed a banquet at the Opera House cafe.

Mr. H. Kuper, of Spotsylvania county, has been appointed manager of the Mica Mines in Spotsylvania county, which are owned by the State of Virginia.

Mr. James R. Pendleton, of Spotsylvania county, had his leg broken while riding his horse, the horse falling over him, and his leg was caught under the animal.

Mr. C. L. Collins, of Caroline county, building a fertilizer plant at the Broadview farm, near Bowling Green.

It is stated that Messrs. Charles King and John Grayson, who erect a large canning factory near Templeman, in Westmoreland county, for the canning of tomatoes. Heretofore the canning has been done in Alexandria, the tomatoes being shipped to that point.

The Baptists in the upper part of Williamsburg District, in Northumberland county, are preparing to build a handsome chapel.

Rev. J. C. Long, who recently took charge of a circuit of churches in Caroline county, has purchased a home in Bowling Green, where he will reside.

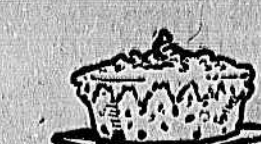
William Grayson, colored, aged seventy years, died at his home in Stafford county of smallpox. This is the first fatal case of the disease in the county. There are a number of other cases, but all are thought to be of a mild form. There are two other cases in the Greenbush home.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Lillie Bell Winston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Winston, of the first district, to Mr. Win Smith Boyd, the ceremony to take place March 10th, at the home of the bride's parents.

Green and Gaynor were contractors, who had a big contract with the government for the improvement of the harbor of Savannah, Ga. It was the Green and Gaynor contract that Captain Oberlin M. Carter was arrested, tried and convicted. The government has been endeavoring to get some of the money which it claims to have lost, and the suit that is being heard here this week is part of the general case.

Green and Gaynor are said to be in Canada. Various efforts have been made to have them returned to this country, but so far without success.

Packett—Delano. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 7.—Mr. Emory Packett and Miss Ella Delano, of Richmond county, were married a few days ago at Cobham Park Baptist church, in that county. Rev. George A. Connelly officiated.



In every receipt that calls for cream of tartar and soda or other quick leavening agent use Royal Baking Powder. It will make the food of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

SOME FACTS ABOUT
THE RUSSIAN ARMY

The wages of a common soldier in the regular army of Russia do not amount to more than one cent a day, though his food, clothing and equipment are provided by the government. His regular allowance for spending money for all purposes is just a little more than a ruble a year, but extras of various kinds bring the grand total up to a little less than \$1. This sum is supposed to cover all his expenditures for tobacco, spirits and luxuries of every kind. The enlisted men in the United States army are paid more than three times that amount per month, or about forty times as much per year, when it is considered how little the Russian private has to spend it is easy to see why he should be eager and quick "on the loot."

The Russian officers are paid a little better, but not so much so as to cause any particular gasping for breath. A Russian lieutenant gets about \$500 a year, a captain about \$800, and a major \$1000. It will be seen, therefore, that such of the Russian officers as have not private means or do not obtain financial assistance from some outside source are forced to live in a condition not far removed from actual poverty. A new uniform to a man who depends on his pay is quite a matter of cost, and he must almost all the higher officers come from more or less wealthy families, and if they marry they are supposed to select only rich girls as wives.

The most astonishing strength of the Russian army is in its cavalry branch. The agricultural department at Washington estimates that all the war horses there are about 3,500,000 horses. The Russian empire alone has 30,000,000 horses, or nearly half of the grand total. In the regular army of the czar there are no less than half a million horses, and this number in time of war might be easily doubled. How valuable the cavalry force of the czar is in the far East may be estimated, for allowing to each horse a daily ration of twenty-five pounds of fodder, and taking it for granted that Manchuria and the adjacent provinces raise little that might be used for horses, it is hard to see how any large number of horses can be permanently maintained at the far end of a single track railroad more than 5,000 miles long.

In the Russian cavalry, of course, the most picturesque corps is that of the Cossacks. The Cossacks are really professional soldiers. They almost live on horseback, and are the only horsemen in the world who equal the rough riders of the far western States in feats of horsemanship. They come from about the Black Sea, and out of a total population of 3,000,000, furnish 150,000 men for the imperial army. The horses and uniforms of the Cossacks are furnished by the various Cossack tribal communities, and in camp the curious tribal signs hang over the entrances to the quarters of each regiment. In other active service the Cossacks are the eyes and ears of the Russian army. They are the scouts, the pathfinders, the couriers